

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	30182	(animal or pet) near2 (food\$ or feed\$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:46
L2	289826	elisa or sandwich or competit\$ or immunoassay or immunometric or ria or eia	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:47
L3	5684	1 and 2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:47
L4	294	1 same 2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:47
L5	445101	contam\$	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:47
L6	134	4 and 5	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:04
L7	225282	stool or feces or microorganism or bacteria	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:05
L8	179	4 and 7	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:05
L9	2183439	render\$ or cook\$ or heat\$4 or boil\$	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:06
L10	127	6 and 9	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:16
L11	169	8 and 9	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:06
L12	84	10 and (antibod\$3 or immunoglob\$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:17

L7 ANSWER 57 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Determination of hormone contaminants in milk replacers by high-performance liquid chromatography and immunoassay
AB Certain milk replacers were reported to cause 19-nortestosterone (NT)-pos. urine samples after feeding them to veal calves. In order to find the possible source of contamination, milk replacers and crude fat and meat meal from homogenized veal calves and com. crude fat from a rendering plant were analyzed for NT plus its metabolites and constituents of illicit cocktails (NT esters, estradiol benzoate, and medroxyprogesterone acetate). The steroids were separated using different HPLC systems and measured by specific immunoassays. The results show that animal feed processed from carcasses of treated animals contains hormone concns. that may cause pos. urine samples in animals fed on such feed.
SO Journal of Chromatography (1989), 489(1), 181-9
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
AU Rapp, M.; Meyer, H. H. D.

L7 ANSWER 55 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Testing of food and agricultural products by immunoassay. Recent advances
AB The evaluation of immunoassay diagnostic kits was undertaken to determine their usefulness in a regulatory anal. laboratory environment in the food, feed, and pesticide areas. Four rapid enzyme immunoassay tests for the detection of aflatoxin residues at the 20 ppb level in animal feeds were compared to the official HPLC procedure. In the pesticide area, a com. pentachlorophenol competitive inhibition assay for residues in water was investigated for its applicability to poultry and pork liver matrixes. In addition, an ELISA screening procedure for the herbicide Fusilade was developed. Modifications were incorporated into the rapid immunoband 1-2 Test procedure for the detection of motile *Salmonella* in various food and animal feed products resulting in faster anal. than the standard culture method. Comparative evaluation of a Quik-Card Test for sulfamethazine drug residues in pork urine, liver, and muscle is described.
SO ACS Symposium Series (1990), 451(Immunoassays Trace Chem. Anal.), 40-8
CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156
AU Cochrane, William P.

L7 ANSWER 53 QF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Salmonella in food of animal origin:
investigation by the classical method, Bac Trace Microwell ELISA
and Salmonella Rapid Test
AB Salmonella in eggs, sausage, chicken, and other meat was
detected by the classical culturing procedure and by 2 rapid com.
immunodetection procedures. In a survey of 446 samples, the culture
method gave 30 positives, vs. 63 for the Rapid Test and 22 for the ELISA.
In addition to its greater sensitivity, the Rapid Test also also allows
recovery of the strain for further anal.
SO Industrie Alimentari (Pinerolo, Italy) (1992), 31(307), 760-3
CODEN: INALBB; ISSN: 0019-901X
AU Bersani, G.; Mioni, R.; Grimaldi, M.; Bragagna, P.; Zanirato, G.

L7 ANSWER 50 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Animal meal. Production and determination in feedstuffs and the origin of
bovine spongiform encephalopathy
AB A review is given with 36 refs. on animal meal, how it is produced in
rendering plants, and means of investigating feed constituents. In addition
to animal meal, numerous other products of animal origin are also on the
market (e.g., blood meal, bone meal, feather meal, gelatin). Constituents
of animal origin can be detected in feeds by
microscopy, but determining the animal species from which the
constituents are derived, as required by law in Germany, requires methods
such as ELISA and PCR. The authors consider the problem of
trace contamination being introduced accidentally during the
production of ruminants' feeds containing constituents of animal origin. The
future of animal meal is discussed together with alternatives for
disposing of animal carcasses and slaughter offal, i.e., composting and
incineration.
SO Naturwissenschaften (1999), 86(2), 62-70
CODEN: NATWAY; ISSN: 0028-1042
AU Hahn, Heinz

ANSWER 49 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Production of animal meal and its evidence in feedstuff

AB A review with 38 refs. is given on animal meal production and its evidence in feedstuff. Addnl. to the defined product "animal meal" numerous other products of animal origin are used for the production of feedstuffs (e.g. blood meal, bone meal, feather meal). For the detection of constituents from animals in feedstuffs, microscopy is used in daily routine anal.; also for the determination of the animal species from which the constituents are derived, methods as ELISA or PCR have to be adopted for this purpose. The problem of trace contamination of feedstuffs for ruminants by constituents of animal origin being introduced accidentally during the production of feedstuffs or by other means is outlined. The future of the product "animal meal" is discussed together with alternatives for the disposal of animal carcasses and slaughterhouse offall, that is composting and incineration.

SO Biologie in Unserer Zeit (1999), 29(4), 208-217

CODEN: BLUZAR; ISSN: 0045-205X

AU Hahn, Heinz